Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.—29.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY DECEMBER 16, 1824. [NO. 393.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,

at THREE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms. Persons who send us advertisements are requested to note the number of insertions on the margin, or they will be continued till further orders (if) and charged accordingly. The expense for every insertion after the first is half that of the first, unless there is a contract by the year or quarter.

Commercial Advertisements

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of **DRY GOODS** and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
Fire, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Jerseys and Planes
¾ and 5/4 point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Croeline, And Tartan } PLAIDS
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and stripe
Do do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring } SILKS
Silk Velvets &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton } Hosiery.
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4 and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS
Domestic

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Grocer es.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:

4d 4½d. 5d 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also*,

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and *20d.* flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

H. G. NELSON,

HAS just received his FALL ASSORTMENT of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, which he offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at a small advance for Cash.

ALSO,

40 Boxes Muscatel Raisins.

Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—384tf

Just received and for sale, several neat light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

June 1824—67tf C. & P. MALLETT.

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

March 3, 1824.—52tf. DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Received, by the last arrivals.

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings, For. sale by

March 31, 1824. 56tf. M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

WILLKINGS & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

AT THEIR AUCTION STORE HAY STREET,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

3 Pipes superior Cogniac brandy, Seignetts brand,
5 [illegible]ds and 15 Barre's N. E. Rum,
72 do. Surinam Molasses,
10 barrels Apple Brandy,
12 do. country Gin,
5 do. Copperas,
25 do. Loaf Sugar,
7 quarter casks sweet Wine,
2 casks sad Irons,
65 bags coffee,
20 do. pepper,
150 boxes and half boxes 8 by 10 window glass,
50 do. 10 by 12 do. do.
25 do. Fayetteville mould candles,
10 do. bar soap,
2 do. club axes,
5 do. mustard, 50 reams writing paper.
4 do. American segars, 6 boxes Whittimore's cotton cards,
3 pr. patent balances, 50 pieces cotton bagging, some very superior,

Also a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1824—383tf.

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box [illegible]—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd, loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 or casks Malaga in
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3. mackerel,
4 half bbls. No 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead--yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th 1824—388tf.

FOR SALE,

22 Hhds Sugar,
41 Bbls do.
4 do. Loaf do.
22 Hhds Molasses,
2 do. Coffee,
3 bags do.
30 Bags do.
5 Tons Swedes Iron,
2 do. Castings,
500 lbs bar Lead,
9 Bbls Gin,
10 do. Pork,
10 Bushels Turks Island Salt
1500 do Liverpool do.
500 do Sound do
10 Ps. Cotton Bagging

W. WHITEHEAD & Co.

Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—385tf

FOR SALE.

25 Hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugars.
30 Barrels do.
10 do Loaf do.
4 do Lump do.
8 Hhds prime Porto Rico Coffee.
5 Bags St. Domingo do.
25 qr Chests Imperial and Hyson Teas.
10 Hhds prime Molasses.
2 casks Sicily Madeira
2 do. Colmanor
4 do. L P Teneriffe } WINES.
30 Pieces 42 inch Bagging.
27 Coils Bale rope.
1 Seroon Flotant Indigo.
7 Boxes No. 8 9 & 10 Whittemores Cotton Cards.
30 do. Goshen Cheese.
10 Crates Window bottles
1000 lbs. Bar Lead.
60 Kegs nails assorted sizes.
40 Tons [illegible]des Iron assorted.
1 Ton Shot, assorted sizes.
1½ Tons Share Moulds
1 do. Castings.
98 Casks Thomastown Lime.
1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.

BY CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Also to rent,

THE Store lately occupied by T. D. Burch, on Person Street

For terms, apply to C T H.

Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf

H. G. NELSON.

HAS just received ninety five Packages of BOOTS and SHOES, of the *latest Fashions* which are offered at *wholesale* and *retail*, at a small advance from cost.

ALSO,

20 doz. Morocco Hats
5 cases Wool do
20 doz. Morocco Skins
50 Calf and Morocco Pocket Books
50 Reams Writing Paper
20 Nests Packing Trunks, &c.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.

Fayetteville, November 11, 1824—388tf

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cogniac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,

O. P. S. ARK.

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

for purchasers, for sale and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased

By O. P. S.

August 16, 1824.—76tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Saddlery Store.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from their former stand, (opposite the Mansion Hotel,) to the New Store, opposite the LA FAYETTE HOTEL, Hay Street, where they have just received, in addition to their former STOCK, a large supply of

Sole and harness leather	Plated bridle bits
Skirting and hog skins	Stirrup irons,
Calf skins & shoe binding	Spurs
Large English sheep skins	Saddle moulding
Common do do	Brass spurs
Cochineal and wood red morocco	Stirrup irons
Green and yellow do	Tacks
Black Curracoa do	Cut tacks
Ladies' and men's saddles	Saddle trees
Saddle bags and valices	Straining webs
Black and russett bridles	Cotton and worsted webs
Martingales	Saddlers hammers
Hard leather trunks	Pincers
Hair trunks	Knives
Black varnish	Needles
Plated coach and gig harness mounting	Spring thong gig whips
Japanned do do do	Plated mounted do
	Coach do
	Twig do

Which they will sell low for cash, cotton or approved paper. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.

Fayetteville, October 7 1824 392tf

Cotton Yarn.

THE Subscriber has just received from the manufactory of Henry A. Donaldson Esq. a quantity of Cotton Yarn which he will sell for cash or exchange for Cotton at the following rates:—

No. 5 and 6 or 4 yard thread at 30 cents per pound,
7 or 4½ yard thread 32½ do. do do.
8 and 9 or 5 yard thread, 35 do. do. do.
10 or 6 yard thread 40 do. do. do.

A large supply of the above articles will be kept constantly on hand and at present 13 cents will be given for clean cotton, and the fair proportion for seed cotton in exchange. H. McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Nov 11th. 1824—388tf.

REMOVED.

HE Subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by Tho. Harrison, dec'd, on Green Street, where he intends to carry on the Tanning business in all its various branches.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has received since he has been in this place, and solicits the continuance of their patronage.

He offers for sale, on the lowest terms, a variety of Gentlemen's plaid and camblet cloaks. Also, Ladies Carolina plaids, made and trimmed in the best manner and the latest fashions

Ready made vest and pantaloons,
A variety of fashionable vestings,
Cloths and Cassimeres, Trimmings of all description in his line.

☞ Wanted 2 or 3 Journeymen tailors to whom good encouragement will be given. Also, an apprentice to the above business, who can come well recommended.

C. LOOMIS

Fayetteville Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

E. E. Lewis.

HAS received by the last arrivals TWENTY BALES of Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids, Stripes and Checks.

20 cases of Straw Bonnets—100 nests bandboxes, 1000 doz fine ivory smell and imitation combs, very cheap—100 plaid cloaks.

The above with a very general assortment of DRY GOODS are offered wholesale or retail at a small advance from cost.

Fayetteville, Nov 11th 1824—388tf.

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres't ds.*

July 7, 1824.—392tf

A first rate Journeyman Saddler will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying to J. R. CHISHOLM

Fayetteville, July 28th. 1824—392tf

NEW GOODS.

133 *PACKAGES*, of well selected DRY GOODS for this Market; just opened and for sale at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on terms to suit purchasers.

Merchants from the country, are invited to call and examine the Goods and Prices.

E. E. LEWIS.

100 Ps Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,

Just rec'd by the La Fayette

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1824 381tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee

For sale by J. HUSKE.

100 Hhds Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. MALLETT

Fayetteville, Sept 9, 1824—79tf.

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4, 1824.—74*

Private Boarding House.

MRS. PERRY, informs her friends, and the public in general, that she is ready to receive Gentlemen and Ladies of respectability as Boarders; her HOUSE being roomy and convenient—she will also accommodate Families.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply to Mrs. Perry,

Fayetteville, November 24, 1824—390tf

Select Classical School.

THE subscriber proposes to open at the beginning of the next year, a Select School for instruction in the Classics and other Elementary branches of Education. By confining his attention to a few, he hopes to be able to give parents a better security for the industry, improvement & good morals of those whom they entrust to his care than is practicable at larger Schools. As it must be obvious, that the Pupils of such a Seminary will enjoy superior advantages, so they must expect to make a higher compensation. On no other condition would the plan offer any adequate remuneration. The subscriber having been for several years engaged in the task of education, in the University of the State; flatters himself, that he will be able to prepare his pupils well for that Institution. His terms will be $50. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in advance. There will be a vacation of two months in the summer. Those who intend to avail themselves of the above proposals, will be pleased to give immediate information to the subscriber, that he may make his arrangements accordingly—Care will be taken to procure for those who may come from a distance, board on reasonable terms and in eligible houses. WILLIAM HOOPER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1824—4w94.

☞ The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder is requested to give the above 3 insertions and forward his account to this office.

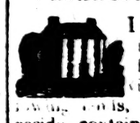
New Goods.

JUST received and now opening, a complete assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, cheaper than ever, together with a complete assortment of *FANCY DRY GOODS* of every description, which are offered at *Wholesale* and *Retail*, as low as can be bought in the place for cash.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine for themselves. A. WHITING.

Fayetteville, November 17, 1824—389tf

Valuable and Interesting Sale.



I WILL expose to public sale on the 30th day of December, if not sold previous at private sale, the following tracts of land, viz. The plantation whereon I now reside, containing 2300 acres of which there are about 180 acres cleared in four different places, and also a grist mill, and cotton gin, also another mill-seat on a never failing stream about the middle of said land, on which considerable improvements have been made, and in a good neighborhood for custom. The above land is equal in fertility to any in the Piney woods of Richmond and may be divided into four different plantations to suit purchasers.

Also 600 acres in Hawkins' Neck in said county, on which there is a small improvement

Also 1268 acres in Robeson county, lying on both sides of Lumber river well known by the name of the Red Banks on which there is an excellent store and dwelling house and suitable out houses.

Also an undivided half of 1160 acres in Robeson county, known by the name of the White Oak.

Also 100 acres on Lower Little River, Cumberland county, granted to Neill McGill.

Also 160 acres of land in Illinois the North West quarter of section five, of Township five, North in range, five east. Any person wishing to view the lands in Richmond, may apply to the subscriber and the red banks will be shown by Gilbert Sellers, Esq.

The lands on which I reside, will be sold on said day, and those in Robeson, on the 1st day of Jan. Terms will be made accommodating to purchasers, which will be made known on the days of sale; for which indisputable titles will be given.

ALLAN STEWART.

Richmond County, Dec. 9, 1824—3t94.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at Fall Term, A. D. 1823, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in and for the county of Bladen—the subscriber proved the last Will and Testament of Jonathan Smith, deceased, and qualified as Executor the eto.

All persons indebted to the estate of said Jonathan Smith, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands against the same, will present them for liquidation within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

THOMAS P. SMITH, Ex'r.

Bladen County, December 9, 1824 2tam3m

Trustees Sale of Negroes.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from Jacob Rhodes to the subscribers, bearing date the 10th day of September 1824; we shall offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House in Lumberton, on Saturday the 8th of January next. twenty-six likely negroes, consisting of men, women and children. A credit of three months will be given to purchasers, they giving note and approved security. S THOMPSON, THOS. RHODES. } Trustees.

Lumberton. Dec 2 1824—6 96

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber's plantation in the White Oak Bladen county on the 13th of last month, a black horse about 15 hands high, with a small blaze on his forehead, and shod on his four feet; he was purchased a few days before from a Mr. John Shearer, who drove him in his wagon from Guilford county, where it is expected he has attempted to return; any person having taken up such horse, or heard from him will confer a favor by writing a note on the subject addressed to me at Elizabethtown, and all reasonable expenses shall be paid.

B. LASPEYRE.

Elizabethtown, Dec. 2 1824—3t95.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of Willian Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823. with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners

The following is a description of these slaves—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he tales fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*

392tf *with the Will annex'd.*

100 Tons Log wood.

For sale by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Fayetteville, Sept, 29, 1824—388tf.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street Philadelphia.

September 30, 1824—382tf

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Catawba Journal, will insert this three months and send their accounts for settlement to this office

NOTICE.

Treasury Department. *November 22d.* 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the seven per cent stock, issued in pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the 24th of February 1815, that the principal of said stock, and the interest which may be due thereon at the time, will be paid to the said proprietors or to their attorneys duly authorized, on the 1st day of January 1825 at the Treasury in Washington or at such loan office on the books whereof any portion of said stock may stand.

Information is further given, that a surrender of the certificates of the said seven per cent stock will be required at the time of the redemption, and that the interest thereon will cease and determine on the 31st day of December 1824

WM. H CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, (D. C.) Dec. 2 1824—5w95.

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit.

392tf W. WILLIAMS.

WANTED,

SIX or Eight first rate Journeymen Boot and Shoe Makers, to whom first rate wages, and constant employment will be given by

H. G. NELSON:

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1824—384tf

☞ The Editor of the Newbern Sentinel is requested to insert the above for three weeks, and forward his account to this place

Lumberton Academy.

THE subscribers have undertaken the charge of this institution, and have succeeded in obtaining the services of Mr. K BLACK, as teacher. The school is now opened, and preparations are making for the reception of an additional number of scholars. Prices of tuition per quarter, are as follows—The Latin language, as also Greek. $5; Geography or any other branch of the Mathematics, ditto; English Grammar $4; Arithmetic. $3, Spelling. Reading, and Writing, $2 50. Board can be had in town and its vicinity, in respectable families, from between $4 50 and $6 per month. Persons wishing to send their wards or children to the Lumberton Academy, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid, both to their moral and literary education.

WILLIS POPE.
WILLIAM CARLOSS.

Lumberton, N. C. October 19, 1824—6t391

NOTICE.

SOME time in January February or March last, I executed a note of hand to a man by the name of F. L. Henry, for 34 dollars, or thereabouts, which note the said Henry obtained for a pretended cure he was to make of a malady with which my wife was afflicted: As he has done her no earthly service whatever, I am determined not to pay the said note, and hereby forewarn all persons not to trade for the same.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Cumberland County, Oct 11th, 1824.

GALES'S

NORTH-CAROLINA,

ALMANACKS,

For the Year of our Lord,

1825.

For sale by the grocs. dozen, or single one at the publishers prices, by

STUART, RUDSALL & Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1824—382tf.

18th Congress, 2d Session.

Monday, Dec. 6th, being the day prescribed by the Constitution for the meeting of Congress, a quorum of both houses assembled, and on the ensuing day, received the following communication from the President:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

THE view which I have now to present to you of our affairs, Foreign and Domestic, realizes the most sanguine anticipations, which have been entertained of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid, beyond example; if to the States which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength by a native population in every quarter—a population devoted to our happy system of Government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce, with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming, thereby, a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our Union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the National and State Governments, governments which rest exclusively on the sovereignty of the People, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance; a correct view of the actual state of our Union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of the Government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation, flourish. Our fortifications are advancing in the degree authorized by existing appropriations, to maturity; and due progress is made in the augmentation of the Navy, to the limit prescribed for it by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In adverting to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them during the present Administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated; others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favorable to success; and others are still in negotiation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation to the interests and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this Government, to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each, in a spirit of candor and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as it might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated by the Seventh Article of the Convention of Navigation and Commerce, which was concluded on the twenty fourth June eighteen hundred and twenty two, between the United States and France, that the said Convention should continue in force for two years, from the first of October, of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event, it should cease to operate at the end of six months, from such declaration; and, no such intention having been announced, the Convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains, in full force. At the time when that Convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claim to indemnity for spoliations which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties, to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive Treaty. The object has been duly attended to since by the Executive, but, as yet, it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favorable opportunity will present itself, for opening a negociation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern, in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present King of France an event which has occurred since the close of the last Session of Congress.

With Great Britain our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last Session. By the convention of one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions, in Europe and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent Treaty, for the term of ten years, from the twentieth October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by Legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest deire exists, and has been manifested on the part of this Government, to place the commerce with the colonies likewise on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped that the British Government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will, ere long, accede to it.

The Commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary, between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain specified in the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their decision, and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article has been established by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for by the seventh, according to a report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the two Governments, to secure, by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British Government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the concession of the mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this Government on the principle, that, as the right of search was a right of war of a billigerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild, to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought adviseable, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, founded on an act of Congress, to propose, to the British Government, an expedient which should be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their Government, and involve no question of search, or other question between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects, in those of other Powers, with whom, it was hoped, that the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and, by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever. A Convention, to this effect, was concluded and signed, in London, on the —— day of ——, by Plenipotentiaries duly authorized by both Governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The difference between the parties, still remaining, has been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended by the House of Representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new Convention, until the definitive sentiments of Congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negotiation are, with that intent, submitted to your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity by treaty, and, with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic Cities, the Dukedom of Oldenburg, and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement between the respective Governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France of sixth February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and by a formal commission, which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their Revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The act of Congress of the third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations to establish our commercial relations with them on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of Congress, and all the negotiations of the Executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions in relation to the Northwest Coast of this Continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the——day of last, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States, and Plenipotentiaries of the Imperial Government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the senate for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the government of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them, have been maintained with those powers by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last season, called for information as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the Independent South American Governments. The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.

A Charge d'Affairs has been received from the Independent Government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had, some years since, been proclaimed, by the Sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an Imperial title, at the head of which, is placed the Prince, in whom the Regency had been vested by the King, at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect that by amicable negotiation, the Independence of Brazil will, ere long be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining Powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American States, our relations are of a friendly character.—We have Ministers Plenipotentiary residing with the Republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received Ministers of the same rank from Colombia, Guatimala, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico. Our commercial relations with all those States are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the Republic of Colombia, a treaty of Commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected.—A negotiation for a like treaty would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our Minister there; and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown by the Government of that Republic. An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained by our Consular Agent residing there; the official documents of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.

The attention of the Government has been drawn, with great solicitude, to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maratime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the losses which we have sustained, since the establishment of our Independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights, as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective Governments, and under the pretext, by each, that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negotiation, and, on just principles which would be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles involved in such wars might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions, having this object in view, have been made to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other Powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries we sought redress by war. From the other, by whose then reigning Government our vessels were seized in port as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter, that our vessels were likewise seized by the Governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed and is still expected, with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered.—With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this, all differences were settled by a treaty founded on conditions fair and honorable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped, that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove from our relations any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed eighteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, which with the sum remaining in the Treasury, at the end of the last year amounting to nine millions four hundred sixty three thousand nine hundred twenty two dollars and eighty-one cents, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest on the public debt, and upwards of eleven millions five hundred thousand dollars of the principal, leave a balauce of more than three million dollars in the Treasury on the first day of January next.

A larger amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent. becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than could be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of the twenty-sixth of May, authorized a loan of five million dollars at four and a half per cent. to meet the same. By this arrangement an annual saving will accrue to the public of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Under the act of the twenty-fourth of May last, a loan of five million dollars, was authorized in order to meet the awards, under the Florida Treaty, which was negotiated at par, with the Bank of the United States at four and a half per cent. the limit of interest fixed by the act. By this provision the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliations, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the territory in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of ten millions of dollars, which is aenually appropriated by the act constituting the Sinking Fund, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt on the first of January next may be estimated at eighty-six millions of dollars, inclusive of two millions five hundred thousand dollars of the loan authorized by the act of the twenty-sixth of May last. In this estimate is included a stock of seven million dollars issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, and which as the stock of the Bank, still held by the Government, will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating then, the whole amount of the public debt at seventy-nine million dollars, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the Government, a well founded hope may be entertained, that, should no unexpected event occur, the whole public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the Government be left at liberty thereafter, to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare. That the sum applicable to these objects, will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollected, that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city; to the erection of fortifications along the coast, and of arsenals in different parts of the Union; to the augmentation of the navy, to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to revolutionary officers and soldiers, and to invalids of the late war. In many of these objects the expense will annually diminish, and cease at no distant period on most or all. On the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the public debt amounted to one hundred and twenty-three million four hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixteen cents; and notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced since that period, thirty-seven million four hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents. The last portion of the public debt will be redeemable on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five; and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the Government will be continually adequate to such portions of it as may become due in the interval, it is recommended to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself, to reduce the rate of interest on every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favorable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow-citizens, to witness this flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollected, that no burthen whatever has been imposed upon them.

The Military Establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favorable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization, at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by Congress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army, itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable. The Military Academy, on which the Army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted, for this state of improvement, has attained, in comparison with any other institution, of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown that the dispersed condition of the corps of Artillery, is unfavorable to the discipline of that important branch of the Military Establishment. To remove this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the Fortification recently at Old Point Comfort, as a school of Artillery instruction, with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this mode, a complete knowledge of the science and duties of this arm, will be extended throughout the whole corps of artillery. But, to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of Congress to obtain which, the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of Fortifications, for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and the extent of the existing appropriations, the Report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish, progressionably, the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress, of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the harbor of Presque Isle on Lake Erie, and the repair of the harbor of Mouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe that the appropriation, in each instance, will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendence of them has been assigned to officers of the Corps of Engineers.

Under the act of 30th April last, authorizing the President to cause a survey to be made, with the necessary plans and estimates, of such roads and canals, as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a Board has been instituted, consisting of two distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineers and a distinguished civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed, in carrying into effect the object of the act. They have carefully examined the route between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers; between the latter and Lake Erie; between the Alleghany and the Susquehannah; and the routes between the Delaware and the Rariton, Barnstable and Buzzards Bay, and between Boston Harbour and Narraganset Bay. Such portion of the corps of Topographical Engineers, as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the very important route between the Potomac and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed until the next season. It is gratifying to add, from the view already taken that there is good cause to believe, that the great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season, the execution of the other branch of the Act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this City through the Southern States to New-Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the Corps of Engineers who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals. To digest a plan for both objects, for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our Union, and of the relation of each part to the others and of all to the seat of the General Government. For such a digest it will be necessary that the information be full, minute, and precise. With a view to these important objects, I submit to the consideration of Congress the propriety of enlarging both the corps of Engineers, the Military and Topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these corps are engaged in the improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of Congress, and in aid of the states, in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be in many views of which the subject is susceptible. Profiting of their science the works will always be well executed: and by giving to the officers such employment, our Union will derive all the advantage in peace as well as war, from their talents, and services which they can afford. In this mode, also, the Military will be incorporated with the civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind, be done away. To the corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful, since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

[*Concluded on last Page.*]

Proceedings of Congress.

IN SENATE, Dec. 6, 1824.

Mr. Gaillard, President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, took the chair, and the roll being called over, 35 Senators answered to their names.

Messrs. Smith of Mar. and Macon of N. C. were appointed on the part of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that the two houses were ready to receive any communication he might have to make. [Messrs. Taylor and Rankin were added on the part of the House.]

The usual orders for appointing the standing committees, furnishing newspapers to the members, &c. were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.—Messrs. Jackson and Baton of Ten. Seymour of Ver. Branch of N. C. and Hayne of S. C. severally attended to day.

Gen La Fayette.—On motion of Mr. Barbour, the Senate concurred in the resolution from the House respecting the reception of Gen. La Fayette. Messrs. Barbour, King, Smith, Macon, Chandler, Willliams and Ruggles were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Senate, showing the amount of disbursements from the contingent fund during the last year.

A written message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. EVERETT, his Secretary.

The message was read, and on motion of Mr. Lloyd, three thousand copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, fifteen hundred copies of the documents accompanying the message were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Johnson, of Ken. gave notice, that to-morrow, he would ask leave to bring in a bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt."

Ordered, That the hour of meeting for the Senate be 12 o'clock. The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.—Mr. Barbour made the following report respecting Gen. La Fayette:

"The Joint Committee propose that each House adopt its own manner of receiving General La Fayette.

"The Committee on the part of the Senate recommend that the President of the Senate invite General La Fayette to take a seat, such as he shall designate, in the Senate Chamber; that the Committee deliver the invitation to the General and introduce him into the Senate, and the members receive the General standing."

[Difficulties, which were not easily removeable, were found in the way of any arrangement for a joint proceeding.]

The Senate concurred in the report without a dissenting voice; and the Committee had leave to withdraw and attend to the duties for which they were appointed.—Messrs. Dickerson, Elliott and Williams were appointed a Library committee on the part of the Senate.

Thursday, Dec. 9.—Mr. Kelly of Alabama, appeared this day and took his seat.

Imprisonment for Debt.—Mr. Johnson of Ken. introduced a bill for its abolition, which was read and passed a second reading. Mr J. expressed a hope that it would pass this house in season to be acted upon in the other branch.

On motion of Mr. Barbour when the Senate adjourn, it adjourns to Monday next.

Gen. La Fayette.—At one o'clock the doors were thrown open, and Gen. La Fayette appeared, accompanied by the Committee on the part of the Senate, and on entering the area, Mr. Barbour, their Chairman, addressed the Senate in these words—"*We present Gen. La Fayette to the Senate of the U. States.*"

The General having advanced to the chair of the President of the Senate, Mr. Gaillard remarked to him "*On the part of the Senate, I invite you to take a seat*, pointing to the seat on the right of the chair.

The General being seated, Mr. Barbour moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr Lloyd, of Mass. moved to amend the motion so that it might read, "*the Senate do now adjourn for the purpose of allowing the members, individually, an opportunity of paying their respects to Gen. La Fayette.*"

In this shape the question was put and carried, and the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 7.—At 12 o'clock this day, the Speaker (Hon Henry Clay of Ken.) took the chair, and 180 members appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the Senate were informed by message that a quorum of the House was ready to proceed to business.

The joint committee was then appointed to wait on the President.

Alexander Thompson of Pennsylvania appeared in the place of Mr. Tod, was sworn and took his seat.

La Fayette.—A committee of 13 were appointed to confer with the committee from the Senate on the mode of receiving Gen. La Fayette.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of New York, it was

Resolved, That two Chaplains; of different denominations; be elected for Congress during the present Session, one by each House, who shall interchange weekly.

John Oswald Dunn was chosen Sergeant at-Arms, in the place of Thomas Dunn, having received 115 votes, on the second ballot.

Mr. Taylor from the committee appointed to wait on the Executive, reported that to-morrow at 12 o'clock, he would make a communication to this House in writing.

On motion of Mr. Ingham, the Clerk was directed to cause the members of this House to be furnished with such newspapers as they respectively elect, the expense of each member not to exceed the price of three daily newspapers per annum.

The stated hour for the meeting of the House, was fixed at 12 o'clock. And the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 7. Six thousand copies of the message and documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Storrs offered a resolution calling upon the Treasury Department for information relative to the collection of tonnage duties on boats employed in transportation on the canals of New York.

Overton Carr, received 102 votes for the office of Assistant Door Keeeper, vacated by John Oswald Dunn, and was chosen. Messrs. Longfellow, Tucker and Smith, appeared and took their seats.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.—Messrs. Randolph of Virginia, and Saunders of N. C. appeared and took their seats.

The standing committees appointed by the Speaker in pursuance of the order of yesterday, were announced.

Elections.—Messrs. Sloane, Taliaferro, Tucker, of South Carolina, Standifer, Hill, of North Carolina, Thompson, of Ken. and Miller.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. McLane, of Del. Ingham, Thompson of Geo. Andrew Stephenson, Cambreleng, McDuffie, and McKim.

Claims.—Messrs. Williams, of N. C. McCoy, Litchfield, Whittlesey, Matson, Isacks, and James Wilson.

Commerce.—Messrs. Newton, Thompson, Abbot, Dortee, Dwight, Mangum, and Morgan.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Rankin, Scott, Gurley, Jennings, Strong, Vinton, and Whipple.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. J. T. Thompson, Hooks, Stoddart, McKean, Alexander, of Tenn. Bartlet and Adams.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Kent, Mattlack, Findlay, Alexander, of Va. Gazlay, Blair, and Thompson, of Penn.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Webster, P. P. Barbour, Plumer, N. H. Buchanan, Brent, Buckner, and Ross.

Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Little, Eddy, Allen, Udree.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. McArthur, Clark, of N. Y. Gist, Sandford, John S. Barbour, Allison, and Van Wyck.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio, Moore, of Ala. Sterling, Garrison, Locke, Williams, of N. Y. and Markley.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Forward, Condict, Conner, Wright, Craig, Marvin, and Mallary.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Van Rensellaer, Baylies, Garnett, Harris, Rose, Whitman, and Patterson, of Pennsylvania.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Cocke, Mitchell, of Penn. Williams, of Va. McKee, McLean, of Ohio, Van Eyck, and Gatho.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Forsyth, Taylor, Storrs, Trimble, Archer, Farrelly, and Poinsett.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Hamilton, Mitchell, of Md. McArthur, Houston, Vance, of Ohio, Campbell, S. C. and Cathall.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Crowninshield, Fuller, Warfield, Cary, Holcombe, Harvy, and Bassett.

Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Lathrop, Ford, of Ohio, and Tracy.

Accounts.—Messrs. Allen, of Massachusetts, Swain, and Letcher.

Canal Boats.—The resolution from Mr. Storrs was again read and adopted.

Distribution of the Message to the Committees.—On motion of Mr. Taylor, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Barbour in the chair, and the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Taylor:—

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States as concerns our political relations with Foreign Powers, and the suppression of Piracy, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Similar resolves relative to the other parts of the Message were agreed to, and the committees ordered to consist of seven each, with the exception of that which relates to Gen. La Fayette—this is to consist of 13, the number of the original states.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16 1824.

☞A great boat race of 4 miles for 1000 dollars was run in New-York harbor, about noon, on Thursday last, between the boat of a British frigate and an American boat, called the Star. The time occupied was 22 minutes—the American rowers made 46 strokes a minute, and the British 39.—The American boat beat the English about 300 yards, and came off victorious. There were four rowers on each side, and a steersman; Capt. Harris of the British frigate officiated as steersman of his boat. Not less than 50,000 persons assembled on the Battery and the shore of the North River to witness the trial.

☞Chancellor Kent has promptly refused to accept the trust of a joint reviser of the New-York laws with Lieut. Gov. Erastus Root, and Benj. F. Butler.

☞Maj. Noah's establishment of the New-York National Advocate is advertised for sale. If not disposed of by the 15th inst. it was to be sold at the Tontine Coffee House on that day. Maj. Noah says "the sale of this old and valuable establishment is intended to answer certain claims now pressing upon it," to the amount of about ten thousand.

☞The legislature of Virginia went into joint ballot, on the 7th inst. for a Senator in the place of Col. John Taylor, deceased. Littleton W. Tazewell, Esq. received 138 votes, and was chosen; Mr. Tyler had 80, and there were 8 scattering votes.

The National Journal says, "Mr. Tazewell is well known to be the decided friend of our present excellent Chief Magistrate, and of the system of policy pursued under his administration. His election may therefore be regarded as an auspicious omen.'

☞The Jail in Edenton, N. C. was set on fire by three negro prisoners on the night of the 1st inst. and consumed.

☞Ticket No. 2870, which drew $5000 in the Maryland University Lottery, is owned by two gentlemen of Wilmington, N. C.—and the fortunate holders have received their money.

The Supreme Court.—The resolution on this subject is again under consideration in our State Legislature.

The bill to establish the Bank of the State of North Carolina, has been indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 69 to 60.

FOR PRESIDENT.

	Adams.	*Jackson.*	*Craw'd.*	*Clay.*
North-Carolina,		15		
South-Carolina,		11		
Maryland,	3	7	1	
Virginia,			24	
New-York,	26	1	5	4
New-Jersey,		8		
Pennsylvania,		28		
Massachusetts	15			
Maine	9			
New-Hampshire	8			
Delaware	1		2	
Connecticut	8			
Georgia,			9	
Vermont	7			
Rhode-Island	4			
Fifteen states	81	70	41	4

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

	Calhoun.	*Macon.*	
North-Carolina,	15		
South-Carolina,	11		
Maryland,	10		1 Jackson.
Virginia,		24	
New-York,	29		7 Sanford.
New-Jersey,	8		
Pennsylvania,	28		
Massachusetts	15		
Maine	9		
Delaware	1		2 for Clay.
New-Hampshire	7		Jackson 1
Connecticut			Jackson 8
Georgia,			Martin Van Buren, 9
Vermont	7		
Rhode-Island	3		1 blank
Fifteen states,	143—*which elects Mr. C.*		

MERCANTILE REPORTS.

We are reluctantly compelled by the length of the President's Message, to omit the Prices Current this week; the only corrections we find it necessary to make, are the following—Cotton 11 to 13¼; Flour fine, 4¼ to 4½; superfine, 5; ⅌, 3¾.

REMARKS.

During the past week our streets have been literally crowded with wagons, and business consequently brisk. The supply of Cotton has been large, but the demand notwithstanding, continues brisk, and prices have been fully supported.

The stock of Groceries continues to be regularly replenished, and is yet quite abundant.

Sketch of Sales of Dry Goods for notes 3, 4, 5, and 6 months.—By Willkings & Co.

5 ps. red flannel 20 to 24 cts.
2 white plains 29
5 ps. save list blue cloths 65 to 70
5 wool died do 60 to 65
10 drab do 52½ 55
6 common blue cloths 4 47½ to 50
25 doz. green & blue shawls 130 to 150
15 fancy kfs. 230 to 295
20 doz. cotton bandannas 210 to 275
10 ps. silk bandanna & flag hkfs 5 to 5 30
15 doz. cassimere points 26 to 28
40 do. scarlet cassimere shawls 1 55 to 1 60.
15 ps. figured bombazett 8½ to 9½
46 do. calicoes 17 to 20
1 cask curry combs 9½ to 10¼ each.
2 do. sad irons 5½ to 5¾
39 ps. cambric muslins 25 to 51 p yd.
25 doz. cotton hose 4 to 85 per doz.
20 do white figured muslin dresses 82 to 2 20
29 ps. 7-4 Irish linen 25 to 34

ARRIVED Steam Boat Henrietta, with Dry Goods and Groceries to sundry merchants, and 350 bus. salt to Hall & Johnson.

Boat Waterloo, with 1 box, 3 trunks, to H. G. Nelson—1 cask, 7 stoves, 1 box sheet iron, to J. M. Dobbin—2 boxes, to A. M'Coy, Salisbury—1 box, 1 trunk, 3 crates, 1 hhd sugar, 1 do Rum, to J. Kyle—4 boxes books, to Colin M'Iver—1 box, 1 keg, 1 bbl, 1 tierce merze. to W. H. Maffett—160 bus salt to Jno. Shaw—475 to A. Taylor—2 crates, 2 boxes, 1 bale, 50 casks lime, 500 bus salt, to D. Thompson, owner.

Steam Boat North Carolina left here since our last, with 175 bbls. flour, 47 hhds. 100 kegs tobacco, 30 casks flax seed.

Boat Eliza, with 160 bales cotton, and 150 bbls. flour.

Boat Glasgow, with 339 bales cotton, 87 bbls. flour, 3 hhds. brandy, a quantity of feathers and bees wax.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Brig Lydia, M'Kown, from Guadaloupe, to Stow & Whittier.

Brig Neptune, Madigan, from Marigalante, to Dudley & Dickinson.

British Schr Chart. Dougall, from Jamaica, to E. Dickinson. *Passengers*, Messrs. P. Martin and Donald M'Donell.

CLEARED,

Brig Cadmus, White, for St. Thomas, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Clothier, Gray, for Martinique, by T. Savage, Jr. & Co.

Schr. Catharine & Eliza, Anderson, for St. Augustine.

Arrived since the Recorder of Saturday 11th.

Schr. Byron, Beardsley, from N. York, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Brig Danube, Huntington, from N. York, to W. H. Lippitt.

Brig Sophronia, Dale, Wade, from Turks Island, to E. Dickinson.

CLEARED.

British Schr. Francis, Drysdale, for St. Vincents, by Lazaros & Whitmarsh.

☞The Wagon Yard on Hay Street is open for the reception of visitors, affording great comfort and convenience to those who call—price 25 cents for a day and night.

P. J. TILLINGHAST,
Has Just Received, and offers
FOR SALE,

2000 Bushels Liverpool SALT, coarse and fine—500 Allum do.
15 tons Bar Iron—flat, round and square, assorted—5 bundles Sheet Iron—Hoop Iron—Share Moluds—Castings—German and Blister Steel—Still and cross-cut Saws Iron Wire,
40 Boxes Tin Plates,
50 Bags prime *COFFEE*—10 Boxes 10 catty's each, Hyson TEA—1 box Gunpowder Tea, in 2 lb canisters.
Loaf & Lump Sugar, in barrels—10 hhds Muscovado Sugar—Bags Pepper and Pimento.
20 hhds Molasses—4 hhds N. E. Rum—Jamaica & W. I. Rum,
1 pipe genuine *Cogniac* Brandy—Peach & Apple Brandy, in barrels,
1 pipe genuine Holland Gin—1 hhd old Nor. do.
4 qur. casks Malaga Wine—2 do Sicily Madeira superior do.
3 casks cheese—6 boxes codfish—50 bbls Northern Porter,
30 barrels & half barrels, No. 1, 2 & 3, Mackerel,
25 reams Writing paper—100 straws ½ po. tumb'ls
40 bags Shot—12 Kegs Dupont's and Bloomfield's Gun-powder,
4 bales white Domestic Goods—also, *Plaids* and Stripes,
Men's fine Water proof Hats—Roram & wool do.
Men's fine and coarse shoes—children's do.—Ladies calf skin shoes, a superior article—do Morocco do.
Cotton cards in boxes & half boxes
Cotton bagging and twine for do.
Pomeroy's patent Razor Strops, with steel paste,
Pearl Ash, in Kegs—1 ton Logwood—ground do.
Fustic and Redwood—Lamp Black—White Lead, Glass and putty—4 bbls Linseed Oil—Lamp and Tanner's Oil—clover seed—Best Lime—4 crates crockery ware—2 hampers Bottles,
ALSO—A general assortment of fresh Dry Goods—Hardware and cutlery.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16th, 1824.—396—tf.

Cheese, Mackerel, &c.

20 CASKS Goshen cheese,
10 bbls. Albany double Ale,
10 bbls. Mackerel,
2 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
Just received, and for sale by
WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1824—3?95.

Wilson & Binney,

HAVING commenced the commission business in New York for the sale of southern produce will make liberal advances on all consignments, forwarded to their House.

Reference
Messrs. CALVIN W. HOW & Co. } N. York.
VALENTINE PETTINGELL & Co. }
AMOS BINNEY Esq. }
JOHN BINNEY Esq. } Boston.
CHURCHILL & COLLAMORE }
DODD & BARNARD, Charleston, S. C.

Dec. 16, 1824—8t400pd.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16 1824—393tf.

☞The Wagon Yard on Hay Street is open for the reception of visitors, affording great comfort and convenience to those who call—price 25 cents for a day and night.

Cabinet Maker,

C. J. TOOKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture in the State House in Raleigh he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

☞N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16 1824—393tf.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT at November Term, A. D. 1824, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of New Hanover—Letters of Administration, on the estate of *ARCHIBALD TAYLOR*, deceased, were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to myself at Fayetteville, or to John Taylor, in Wilmington, who is duly authorised by me, to grant discharges; and those who have demands against the same, are requested to present them for liquidation as above, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

ANGUS TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*

November 13, 1824—4?396.

John Martin's Estate.

THE subscriber having at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Moore, May Term 1824, been qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Martin, late of said county, deceased,

GIVES NOTICE.

to all those having claims against said Estate, to have them properly authenticated and presented within the time limited by law, or their claims will be barred of recovery. And all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

MURDOCH MARTIN. *Ex'r.*

Moore County, Dec. 16th, 1824.—396—3t.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me by Book Account or Note—more particularly those whose accounts are of long standing, for one, two, three or four years, will please to come forward and settle them before the 1st day of January next, or they will surely find them in an officer's hands for collection.

DONALD M'QUEEN.

Fayetteville, December 16, 1824—393tf

Quantico Canal Lottery
OF VIRGINIA.

FIFTH CLASS.

To be drawn the 8th day of February, 1825.

A. M'INTYRE, Manager.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of $10,000 is		10,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,538	1,538
6		1,000	6,000
6		500	3,000
6		200	1,200
156		24	3,744
312		12	3,744
468		8	3,744
7800		4	31,200
8760	*Prizes*,		$79,170
15600	*Blanks.*		
24360	*Tickets.*		

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

TICKETS AND SHARES

May be had on application at the Post-Office, Fayetteville.

Whole Tickets, $14
Half do. 7
Quarter do. 3½

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Numbers of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60, nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate.

☞Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia will be received in payment.

December 16 1824—393tf

REMOVAL.

I. R. MARTENSE has removed to the store formerly occupied by Mr. E. E. Lewis, one door west of the Cape Fear Bank, where he offers for sale, a general assortment of Dry Good, Cotton Cards, Straw Bonnets, Men's Imitation Beaver Hats, &c. at wholesale and retail.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1824—393tf.

Sheriffs' Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in February next, all the following tracts of lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1823, and all costs.

FLEA HILL DISTRICT.

100 acres swamp land listed by John Culbreath, tax	$2 50
200 acres on the head of Taylor Hole creek, tax	83
400 acres on Black Mingo, tax	1 84
122 do on Maloy's Pocosson, listed by John Davis, tax	23
1061 do on the Turkey Pearch, listed by David Howie, tax	2 44
242 do on the Flat Swamp, listed by David Howie, for Moses Cox and wife, tax	3 35
210 do on the Turkey Pearch, listed by D. Howie for same, tax	46
9 1-10 do on Hay-Mount, listed by do. for do. tax	46
235 do on the Flat Swamp, tax	5 38
216 do on Flea Hill, tax	46
9 1 10 do on Hay-Mount, listed by David Howie for Joseph John Cole, tax	46

LOCK'S CREEK DISTRICT.

300 do on Harrison's Creek, listed by Theophilus Autry, tax	1 39
105 do on Sugg's Creek, listed by Neill Blizzard, tax	46
539 do on Cedar Creek, listed by Joseph Charlton, tax	2 07
447 do on Sandy Creek, listed by Daniel Culbreath, tax	1 03
50 do on Buck's Creek, for the heirs of Arch'd Culbreath, tax	23
100 do on the Cut Swamp, for the heirs of Nevin Culbreath, tax	23
100 do on Buck's creek, listed by Jesse Dukemenear, tax	23
80 do adjoining the town line, listed by ditto tax	1 84
300 do on Sandy creek, listed by Aaron Hair, tax	3 45
400 do listed by Samuel Phearis, tax	2 30
150 do in Harrison's creek, listed by Daniel Ray, tax	35
236 do listed by Hugh Simpson, tax	80
42 do on the Gum Swamp, listed by Fleet Hall, tax	10

UNLISTED LANDS.

112 acres on the flat swamp, joining Charles McAlister, the property of John Crumpler, Sampson county, tax 1 55

100 do on Black river, formerly owned by Robert Sterling, Moore county, tax 23

JOHN BLACK *Sheriff*,
By D M'LERAN, *D. S.*

December 16, 1824—393tds

Sheriffs' Sale.

THE following tracts of land, or so much of each as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes, costs and charges due thereon, will be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in January next, viz.—

640 acres on the lower side of Rigan's road, adjoining the lands of Isaac Smith, part of a survey of 1280 acres granted to John G. Blount, not listed—owner unknown.

300 acres, S. W. of Shoe-Hel, adjoining the lands of McCrummin, Henderson and others, formerly the property of John McLean dec'd—not listed.

D. McALPIN, *Sheriff.*

Lumberton, Dec. 16, 1824—3t95.

Sale in Bladen County.

ON Wednesday the 2d day of February next, the subscriber will offer for sale at Prospect Hall, Bladen county, sundry personal property belonging to the estate of the late P. A. Tarbe, Esq. to wit—9 negroes, one yoke of oxen, 3 milch cows and calves, a small stock of hogs, a quantity of bacon, and all the remaining articles on the plantation hitherto unsold, including the late crop of corn, fodder, hay, &c.

Terms made known at the sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

P. J. TILLINGHAST,
Executor of P. A. Tarbe.

December 16, 1824—7?99

Notice.

THE subscriber wishing to remove from the town of Clinton, will sell at Public Auction, on the 14th of January next, the House and Lots where he now resides, consisting of a large and commodious Dwelling House well calculated for a house of public entertainment; a complete store house with every conveniency, also out houses and garden all in good repair. Six and twelve months credit will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ISAIAH THOMPSON

Sampson county, Dec. 16, 1824—3?95.

POETRY.

N[illegible] through a wand'ring Muse.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE NOSEGAY.

I'll pull a bunch of buds and flowers
And tie a ribbon round them;
If you'll but think, in your lonely hours,
Of the sweet little girl that bound them.

I'll cull the earliest that put forth
And those that last the longest,
And the bud, that boasts the fairest birth,
Shall cling to the stem that's strongest.

I've run about the garden walks
And search'd among the dew, Sir,—
These fragant flowers, these tender stalks,
I've pluck'd them all for you, Sir.

So here's your bunch of buds and flowers,
And here's the ribbon round them;
And here, to cheer your sadden'd hours,
Is the sweet little girl that bound them.

Our relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, have not been materially changed during the year. The hostile disposition evinced by certain tribes on the Missouri during the last year still continues, and has extended in some degree to those on the Upper Mississippi and the upper Lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, Congress at the last session made an appropriation for Treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable Military escort to accompany and attend the Commissioners, at the places appointed for the negotiations. This objection has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit it, but measures have been taken, and all the preparations, will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the upper Mississippi, and the Lakes, is in no small degree owing to the wars which are carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves.

With the exception of the Tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the same friendly footing, and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances in civilization, and the improvement of their condition. Many of the Tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the Government; and, particularly, by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature and Likewise in agriculture, and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorize treaties with the Creeks, and Quapaw Indians, commissioners have been appointed, and negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of Congress authorizing surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the Department of War, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending, however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the Powers of Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and, in consequence, the "North Carolina," a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the Gulph of Mexico, and in the neighboring seas, for the suppression of Piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe that the piracies now complained of, are committed by Bands of Robbers who inhabit the land, and who, by preserving good intelligence with the towns, and seizing favorable opportunities, rush forth and fall on unprotected merchant vessels, of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken they carry to their lurking places, and dispose of afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighboring population. This combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing, if any survive, their lurking places would be exposed, and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent, is [illegible] equal surprise and regret. It is [illegible] that it must be attributed to the feeble state of the local Gov[illegible]ce it is not doubted, from the high character of the Governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that, if he had the power, he would promptly suppress it.—Whether those robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measure be resorted to, to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

In execution of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that sqadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return thence by the usual track of the slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade. None have been found, and, it is believed, that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under other flags.

The health of our squadron while at Thompson's island, has been much better during the present than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated there, which it is believed will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific our commerce has much increased, and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the United States have many important interests which require attention and protection. It is thought that all the considerations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force, for maintaining it there at least in equal extent.

For detailed information respecting the state of our maritime force, on each sea, the improvement necessary to be made on either, in the organization of the naval establishment generally, and of the laws for its better government, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the Post Office Department has received a considerable augmentation, in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail, within the year, has been much increased. A report of the Postmaster General, which is transmitted, will furnish in detail, the necessary information respecting the administration and present state of this Department.

In conformity with a resolution of Congress of the last session, an invitation was given to General La Fayette to visit the U. States, with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any port of France which he might designate, to receive and convey him across the Atlantic, whenever it might be convenient for him to sail. He declined the offer of the public ship, from motives of delicacy, but assured me he had long intended, and would certainly visit our Union, in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived at New-York, where he was received with the warmth of affection and gratitude to which his very important and disinterested services and sacrifices in our Revolutionary struggle, so eminently entitled him. A corresponding sentiment has since been manifested in his favor throughout every portion of our Union, and affectionate invitations have been given him to extend his visits to them. To these he has yielded all the accommodation in his power. At every designated point of rendezvous, the whole population of the neighboring country has been assembled to greet him, among whom it has excited in a peculiar manner the sensibility of all, to behold the surviving members of our Revolutionary contest, civil and military, who had, shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a decrepid state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, because none could be founded on purer principles—none proceed from higher or more disinterested motives. That the feelings of those who had fought and bled with him, in a common cause, should have been much excited, was natural. There are, however, circumstances attending these interviews, which pervaded the whole community, and touched the breasts of every age, even the youngest among us. There was not an individual present, who had not some relative who had partaken in those scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them. But the circumstance which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, and the blessings which we have derived from our success in it. The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had borne so distinguished a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives, could not fail to affect, profoundly, every individual, and of every age. It is natural that we should all take a deep interest in his future welfare, as we do. His high claims on our Union are felt, and the sentiment universal, that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view that, regarding his very important services, losses, and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character, of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece, in Europe; and between Spain and the new Governments, our neighbors, in this hemisphere. In both these wars the cause of independence, of liberty and humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighboring Powers, is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited, in a high degree, in their favor. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of their respective Governments, may lead to a more decisive result? that they may produce an accord among them, to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her?

With respect to the contest, to which our neighbours are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, is scarcely felt in it. These new states had completed achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it, with little foreign pressure. The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory, have proceeded from internal causes, which had their orgin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new states are settling down under governments elective and representative in every branch, similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government, which, in their judgement, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbors, they are competent judges, and to their judgment we leave it, in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy. The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Seperated, as we are from Europe by the great Atlantic ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European Governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into which ever scale it may turn in its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But, in regard to our neighbours our situation is different. It is impossible for the European Governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, with the expansion of our Union, and increased number of States, have produced effects in certain branches of our system, which merit the attention of Congress.—Some of our arrangements, and particularly the Judiciary Establishment, were made with a view to the original thirteen states only. Since then the United States have acquired a vast extent of territory; eleven new states have been admitted into the Union, and teritories have been laid off for three others, which will, likewise, be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the Supreme Court, which assigns to the Judges any portion of the duties which belong to the inferior, requiring their passage over so vast a space, under any distribution of the states that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch with advantage to the Union. The duties of the Supreme Court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals; but when it is considered that this court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our Constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, between the states and the United States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed The great interests of the nation seem to require that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be exempted from every other duty, than those which are incided to that high trust. The organization of the inferior courts would, of course, be adapted to circumstances. It is presumed that such an one might be formed, as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expence.

The condition of the Aborigines within our limits, and especially those who are within the limits of any of the states, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced. Some well digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honor of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety; and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental.—Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present states and territories, and the Rocky Mountain and Mexico, there is a vast territory, to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature and the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expence, and that not inconsiderable; but it is doubted whether any other can be devised: which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interests which the U. States have on the Pacific Ocean, and on the western coast of this continent, the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia river, or at some other point in that quarter, within our acknowledged limits, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. Our commerce and fisheries on that sea, and along the coast, have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that a military post to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the northwest, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought also, that, by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western states and territories, and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in the interior, on each side of the Rocky Mountain, would be essentially promoted. To carry this object into effect, the appropriation of an adequate sum to authorize the employment of a frigate, with an officer of the corps of Engineers, to explore the mouth of the Columbia river and the coast contiguous thereto, to enable the Executive to make such establishment at the most suitable point, is recommended to Congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The communication between the public buildings, and in various other parts, and the grounds around those buildings, require it. It is presumed also, that the completion of the canal from the Tiber to the Eastern Branch, would have a very salutary effect. Great exertions have been made, and expense incurred by the citizens, in improvements, of various kinds; but those which are suggested belong exclusively to the Government, or are of a nature to require expenditures beyond their resources The public lots which are still for sale, would, it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented, it is manifest, that the situation of the United States is in the highest degree prosperous and happy. There is no object, which, as a people, we can desire, which we do not possess, or which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest which the world ever knew, with no distinct orders in society, or divided interests in any portion of the vast territory over which their dominion extends, we have every motive to cling together which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is to preserve these blessings, and to hand them down to the latest posterity. Our experience ought to satisfy us, that our progress, under the most correct and provident policy, will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their utmost purity, every thing will depend. Extending, as our interests do, to every part of the inhabited globe, and to every sea, to which our citizens are carried by their industry and enterprize; to which they are invited by the wants of others, and have a right to go, we must either protect them in the enjoyment of their rights, or abandon them, in certain events, to waste and desolation.—Our attitude is highly interesting as relates to other powers, and particularly to our southern neighbors. We have duties to perform with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger we should pay the most vigilant and unceasing attention; remove the cause when practicable, and be prepared to meet it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger the policy of the Government seems to be already settled.—The events of the late war admonished us to make our maratime frontier impregnable, by a well digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce, by augmenting our Navy to a certain extent; which has been steadily pursued, and which it is incumbent upon us to complete, as soon as circumstances will permit. In the event of war, it is on the maratime frontier that we shall be assailed. It is in that quarter, therefore, that we should be prepared to meet the attack. It is there that our whole force will be called into action, to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior. To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensable. Access to those works, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direction.—The intercourse, also, between every part of our Union, should be promoted, and facilitated by the exercise of those powers, which may comport with a faithful regard to the great principles of our Constitution. With respect to internal causes, these great principles point out, with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued. Resting on the people, as our Governments do, State and National, with well defined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limits prescribed to them. Fulfilling that sacred duty, it is of equal importance, that the [illegible]ment between them be harmonious; and in case of any disagreement, should any such occur, that a calm appeal be made to the People; and that their voice be heard, and promptly obeyed. Both Governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to prosper, while those who made them, are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and control their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit, and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect, that, by cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantage reciprocated, by all.

I cannot conclude this communication, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without recollecting, with great sensibility and heartfelt gratitude, the many instances of the public confidence, and the generous support which I have received from my fellow citizens in the various trusts with which I have been honored.—Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since with few and short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, December 7, 1824.

Deepening Rivers.—Such is the power of the new machine applied to the deepening of the river Clyde, that in the course of a few days it dug out above 7,000 tons of earth, and cleared away the bank extending opposite Finnieston, to the length of 140 yards and 40 feet wide, thereby deepening the river nearly two feet in all that space.—The consequence is a safe navigation where vessels were formerly apt to take the ground.

American Female Enterprise.—In Middlefield, Otsego, county, an establishment has been formed by some young ladies for the manufacture of imitation Leghorns, and they have already been so successful as to undersell, advantageously, the traders in the regular article. They supply the surrounding country at a cheaper rate with equal quality, than the merchants can afford.—Several specimens are now before us manufactured by the Misses Jones, proprietors of the establishment, and they are highly creditable to their industry, taste and skill in the art. They will be exhibited at the Fair to morrow, and afterwards sold, should there be public spirit enough to offer a suitable compensation.

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Generous Act.—Commodore Daniels, understanding that the widow of the late General Winder was left in embarrassed circumstances, has generously cancelled a mortgage for 25,000 which he held on the General's property, and put Mrs. Winder in full possession of the whole estate.

Rocky Mountains.—Maj. Henry has discovered a passage through the Rocky Mountains, by which loaded wagons can reach the waters of the Columbia River. The route lies south of the one explored by Lewis and Clarke, and is inhabited by Indians friendly to us.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4. 1824—387tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified, at the present Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Cumberland County, as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Janet Mumford, deceased, late of this town, give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against the same, to present them for settlement.

W. H. MOFFETT,
ROBERT T. GOODWIN, } Ex'rs.
JOHN MACRAE,

Fayetteville Dec 10—5t 396.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A MEETING of the President and Directors of this Company, will be held at the house of Wm. B. Slaughter in the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Friday, the 24th day of Dec. next.

A. D. MURPHEY, *Pres'd.*

Oct. 25th, 1824—5t94.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of this company, will be held at the house of Wm. B. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county on Saturday, the 25th day of Dec. next.

A. D. MURPHEY *Pres'd.*

Oct. 25th. 1824—5t94.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has left his notes and accounts with John D. Eccles, Esq. for Collection.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1824—8t98 pd.

Notice.

I WISH to employ two or three JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given

THOS. POWERS.

Raleigh, Nov. 13, 1824—3t92.

Wanted to hire by the month 6 or 8 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1824—382tf

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE